

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

★ JUN 8 1931 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

ilr 2
9
3 FSS
FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS.

Saturday, June 6, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Every Saturday Station _____ broadcasts a program prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture called the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS. These Snapshots keep us informed relative to the new developments in scientific agriculture both in the Federal Department and at the various State agricultural experiment stations.

---oOo---

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced an amendment to the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations, modifying the plan of classification of nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock. The amendment is to become effective June 15, 1931. Persons desiring further information about this quarantine modification are invited to write to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Thirty-five of the 48 States are now quarantined on account of the black stem rust of grain. This quarantine prohibits the shipment of rust-susceptible barberry and Mohania plants from the 35 States into the 13 barberry-eradication States, but such plants can be shipped from one barberry State to another without penalty. It is now proposed to include the 13 States with the 35 States now quarantined and to restrict interstate shipments of barberry and Mohania plants between the States that are now eradicating barberries. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that a hearing to consider this revision will be held in Washington, D.C., on June 9, 1931.

In line with President Hoover's industrial relief program, the Forest Service will curtail the sale of National Forest timbers where the amount involved exceeds \$500 except in emergency cases. This step has been taken as a means of relieving the serious depression now confronting the lumber industry.

Sugar beets are recommended as a desirable crop for the Utah-Idaho area because they suffer less from hail than most crops, and recover and produce a crop in seasons when other crops are badly damaged.

1942

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

A commercial firm recently offered to free the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., of rats for the sum of \$80 a month on a 12-month basis. However, the Bureau of Biological Survey got rid of the samerats at a cost of one dollar and seventy cents by using red squill powder.

"CROW'S NESTS" are popular in the Forest Service as well as on ships according to a report which states that during last season 417 visitors climbed to the lookout on the summit of Mount Figuroa in the Santa Barbara National Forest in California.

Long, tight husks protect corn from earworms, and other insect pests such as weevil, in sections where corn is stored in the husks, says Department of Agriculture specialists. By selecting seed corn in the field farmers are able to select ears with long, tight husks, and in this way they can build up a strain having better husks that hamper insects.

Erosion is especially noticeable on old abandoned roads says the Department of Agriculture. These old roads often form gullies which cut back and undermine the new road. Planting the old roads to trees or other vegetation has been suggested as a solution for this problem.

Scientists in the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils say that soils like human beings, animals, and plants, pass from youth to maturity and on to old age. In this process of evolution they often lose the original qualities inherited from rocks and geological formations from which they are formed and are influenced to a constantly greater extent by the climate and vegetation. For instance, a soil derived from granite in New Jersey would develop into a wholly different soil as regards color, texture, and fertility than one developed from the same kind of granite in Georgia. Scientists believe that the death of a soil is nothing more than a stage of coma, and some believe that in the near future we may be able to treat dead soils and start them on a brand-new evolutionary course from youth to old age.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has been trying for two years to find out how intensive grazing and chemical fertilizing effect the chemical composition of grasses. Applying fertilizer to grasses increased the quantity of dry matter and improved the quality of the herbage. However, seasonal fluctuations in the composition of the herbage were not smoothed out to any great degree by the application of fertilizers. Grass kept in the vegetative stage by grazing may vary considerably in composition as the growing season advances on account of the effect of such seasonal factors as rainfall, temperature, sunshine, and length of day. A careful study of all results for both seasons indicate that of all the factors that influence the chemical composition of grass, the amount of RAINFALL is the MOST IMPORTANT.

The Alabama agricultural experiment station has found kudzu to be a splendid perennial legume for that section of the country. It may be cut for hay, grazed by livestock, or used as green feed for poultry. During a 6-year test kudzu produced an average yield of more than two tons of hay per acre without fertilizer. However, frequent cuttings, or close grazing will destroy the stand. The first mowing of kudzu is difficult, but later mowings are easy. Kudzu turned under in 1919 increased the average yield of two crops of sorghum hay by more than 2,500 pounds per acre, four crops of corn by more than 19 bushels per acre, and seven crops of oats by nearly 8 bushels per acre. Kudzu is not a dangerous pest and may be eradicated by heavy grazing followed by plowing.

Civil Service examinations have been announced for June 9 and 17 to fill the following vacancies in the Department of Agriculture;

JUNIOR SUGAR TECHNOLOGIST at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

ASSOCIATE PATHOLOGIST (in Fruit Diseases and in Storage and Transit Diseases of Vegetables) at salaries of from \$3,200 to \$3,800 a year.

For further information about these positions write the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

And now for the weekly list of agricultural publications. I'll only have time to mention the titles and numbers. Are you ready with pencil and paper? Make a note of those you want.

- THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE-----Circular No. 170-C
- FIG INSECTS IN CALIFORNIA-----Circular No. 157-C
- RANGE MANAGEMENT ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS-----Bulletin No. 790-D
- THE CITY HOME GARDEN-----Farmers' Bulletin No.1044-F
- SHEEP SCAB-----Farmers' Bulletin No.713-F
- COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS--Farmers' Bulletin No.1502-F
- CHRISTMAS TREES AS A CASH CROP FOR THE FARM--Farmers' Bulletin No.1664-F
- ARBOR DAY, ITS PURPOSE AND OBSERVANCE-----Farmers' Bulletin No.1492-F.

You may have copies of any of the above mentioned publications by addressing this station or if you prefer by writing directly to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, this closes the Farm Science Snapshot program broadcast from Station_____ in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture. For free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program address this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is still in a state of depression and that the government is facing a serious financial crisis. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

2. The second part of the report discusses the social situation. It is noted that the standard of living is low and that there is a high level of unemployment. The report also mentions the need for social reforms and the establishment of a welfare state.

3. The third part of the report discusses the political situation. It is noted that the government is weak and that there is a need for a more stable and effective government. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

4. The fourth part of the report discusses the international situation. It is noted that the country is in a difficult position and that it needs to improve its relations with other countries. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

5. The fifth part of the report discusses the future of the country. It is noted that the country has a long way to go and that it needs to implement a series of reforms. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

6. The sixth part of the report discusses the role of the state in the economy. It is noted that the state should play a more active role in the economy and that it should be responsible for the welfare of the people. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

7. The seventh part of the report discusses the role of the state in social reform. It is noted that the state should be responsible for the establishment of a welfare state and that it should be responsible for the improvement of the standard of living. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

8. The eighth part of the report discusses the role of the state in political reform. It is noted that the state should be responsible for the establishment of a more stable and effective government and that it should be responsible for the improvement of the political situation. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

9. The ninth part of the report discusses the role of the state in international relations. It is noted that the state should be responsible for the improvement of the country's relations with other countries and that it should be responsible for the establishment of a more active role for the state in the economy. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

10. The tenth part of the report discusses the role of the state in the future of the country. It is noted that the state should be responsible for the implementation of a series of reforms and that it should be responsible for the improvement of the country's situation. The report also mentions the need for a more active role for the state in the economy.

1.9
m 3 P 55
FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS.

Saturday, June 13, 1931.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 minutes.

All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Each Saturday Station _____ presents the Farm Science Snapshot program prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. This 10-minute program gives us a sort of bird's-eye view of what is going on in the fields of scientific agriculture and related subjects. The first item is about horses - and skunk oil.

---ooOoo---

Even though skunk oil has a bad odor, it is not a "wonder" remedy for horse troubles, says Dr. H. E. Moskey of the Federal Food and Drug Administration. There is a somewhat general opinion that any medical preparation that smells bad or tastes bad has some magical curative power. There is no scientific reason for such a belief. Skunk oil will not revamp a once valuable race horse, neither will it do a lot of the other things claimed for it by one manufacturer of this preparation.

Now for a guessing contest. Come on, limber up, and try your hand. What's the most important cash crop in this country? What's that----wheat? Oh, no, you're wrong-----it's COTTON. What's the second most important cash crop? You don't know? Well, you ought to---you drink a lot of it-----it's MILK. What's the third? You give up? Well, it's HOGS. Then come cattle and calves, eggs and chickens. Wheat ranks sixth.

Consumers in New York City are now able to buy meats of the various cuts put up in packages and labeled with a U. S. Department of Agriculture certificate of quality. Apparently they like the idea. A group of food stores selling these packages of graded meats has reported to the Department increases in sales of from 20 to 40 per cent in individual stores. This new wrinkle in marketing meats represents another advance in the beef grading and stamping service started by the Department several years ago, in order to enable the consumer to know just what quality of meat he gets. In any one of a dozen cities now consumers can buy individual cuts of beef and lamb stamped with a government certificate of quality. Last month more than 12 million pounds of beef alone was government graded and stamped.

It is worse than foolish--it is hazardous--to rely on the curative claims made by manufacturers of worthless diabetes nostrums, we are told by Dr. J. J. Durrett, the chief of drug control in the Federal Food and Drug Administration. Doctor Durrett reminds us there is no drug or combination of drugs known to medical science which can cure this disease. His comment was inspired by the recent government seizure of a product shipped into this country from Berlin, Germany. The only safe and reliable treatment for diabetes, Dr. Durrett asks us to remember, is the continued hypodermic injection of insulin, together with a suitable diet. Even insulin and correct diet are not considered cures for diabetes.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a revision of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine regulations. The revised regulations modify the restrictions on the shipment of Christmas trees and greenery, forest plant products, stone and quarry products, and nursery stock from the areas infested with the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth in the New England States. The revision became effective June first of this year.

It's probable that farm land values in many sections are now approaching a reasonably sound investment level, says Dr. L. C. Gray, land economist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Missouri Highway Department has been conducting some interesting experiments on the oiling of dirt roads. Some road soils, such as clay, require only waterproofing, and may be satisfactorily treated with relatively light oil. Non-cohesive soils, such as sand and some kinds of silt, need application of heavier oil which, by binding their particles together, increase their ability to support the traffic loads.

Livestock production does not lend itself well to large scale production, particularly the production of hogs and the feeding of cattle, says Dr. A. G. Black of the Iowa State College of Agriculture. For that reason, says Dr. Black, the great Corn Belt will likely never have very many large or corporation farms. However, Dr. Black does expect a material increase in the size of the individual Corn Belt farm during the next two decades.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has published a report showing the cost of producing Irish potatoes on 37 farms comprising a total of 1,619 acres of potatoes. The average cost for an acre of potatoes was \$126.32 and for a bushel of potatoes 77 cents and the average yield was 177 bushels per acre. The largest items of expense were: seed, \$21.67; fertilizer, \$33.45; man labor, including operator, \$28.79; horse labor, \$10.36; machinery, including tractor and truck, \$9.29; land rent, \$15.24; and other expenses, \$17.52.

The lowest cost of producing a bushel was 46 cents and the highest cost \$1.24. The lowest yield reported was 97 bushels and the highest 268.

Meat packers consider livestock warts about 5 times as numerous as they were 5 years ago. Common warts in cattle are "catching", and under ordinary circumstances infection is thought to take place through injuries to the skin when the injured part comes in contact with warty animals, rubbing posts, fences, buildings, or any structure with which an affected animal has come in contact. For further information on this subject ask for a free copy of a brand new Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 75-L, entitled "WARTS ON CATTLE."

Is a public market a good investment for a town? For the full answer to that question read the new Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 73-L, entitled "IS THE PUBLIC MARKET A GOOD CIVIC INVESTMENT?"

Are you having trouble financing an adequate diet for your family? If so ask for a free copy of a new Miscellaneous Publication No. 113-MP, called "ADEQUATE DIETS FOR FAMILIES WITH LIMITED INCOMES."

Now for the regular weekly list of reprints. Make a note of those you want so you can write for them later. Are you ready?

RAISING SHEEP ON TEMPORARY PASTURES -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1181-F.
 PREPARATION OF FRESH TOMATOES FOR MARKET -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1291-F.
 SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE ON FARM HOMES -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1227-F.
 GINSENG CULTURE -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1184-F.
 BEEF PRODUCTION ON THE FARM -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1592-F.
 RURAL PLANNING, THE SOCIAL ASPECTS -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1325-F.
 LESPEDEZA AS A FORAGE CROP -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1143-F.
 CONSERVING CORN FROM WEEVILS IN THE GULF COAST STATES,----- Farmers' Bulletin
 No. 1029-F.
 STANDARD BREEDS AND VARIETIES OF CHICKENS ----- Farmers' Bulletin No. 1506-F.
 ANTHRACNOSE AS A CAUSE OF RED CLOVER FAILURE -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1510-F.

You may have copies of any of the publications mentioned in today's program by addressing your request to Station _____ in _____.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, closes the Farm Science Snapshot program broadcast from Station _____. For free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

★ JUN 22 1931 ★

Saturday, June 20, 1931
U. S. Department of Agriculture

FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, Station _____ takes pleasure in presenting a 10-minute program prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture called the Farm Science Snapshots. These Snapshots deal with the new developments in the fields of scientific agriculture and related subjects.

---ooOoo---

Farmers who pay their seed loans before the maturity date will receive interest rebates, says Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde. In many instances farmers have already paid off their Government loans with the proceeds of early fruit and vegetable crops on which the Government held no lien. One farmer recently repaid a seed and fertilizer loan in full from the proceeds of a good crop of strawberries. All in all, a most commendable attitude is evident on the repayment of loans, says the Secretary.

The United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils announces that the new Naval Stores Experiment Station will be located in the Osceola National Forest at Olustee, Florida. This location is near the Georgia-Florida line, and in the heart of the great yellow-pine area where longleaf and yellow pine reproduces more rapidly than at any other place in the United States. The last Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the establishment of this station for which ten cities and localities offered free sites.

More than one hundred and fifty boys and girls from more than 40 States are camping on the Agricultural grounds in Washington, D. C., this week attending the fifth annual National Boys and Girls 4-H Club Camp which opened Wednesday June 17, and closes on Tuesday June 23. The campers are being housed in tents furnished by the Marines, and the location is in the shadow of the Washington Monument, a few blocks from the White House, and almost within throwing distance of Pennsylvania Avenue. Prominent speakers will address the club members while they are in the National Capital, and they will be taken on educational and sight-seeing tours to Mount Vernon, Arlington, and other places of interest in and around the Capital, but they'll tell you all about that when they return. I might add that the 1931 4-H Club enrollment of 845,000 boys and girls is an increase of more than 22,000 club members over the 1930 enrollment.

1914

The first of the four volumes of the "The History of the United States" series, published by the American Historical Association, is a comprehensive survey of the country's development from the early colonial period to the present. It covers the political, economic, and social changes that have shaped the nation, and is a valuable resource for students and scholars alike.

A consignment of pills unlawfully recommended for kidney disorders was seized by the Government recently and later examined by chemists who found that the pills contained nothing which would have a curative value for the diseases mentioned. In another instance the Government seized 240 bottles of a liniment which was recommended for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, sore throat, bruises, sprains, and lameness. The Federal Food and Drug Administration showed that this particular liniment could not cure the troubles mentioned and the court authorized the destruction of the product. In still another instance a consignment of nearly 50 tons of stock feed was found to contain too much water. Analysis showed that each 100 pounds of the feed contained 3.7 pounds of added water. The addition of water to stock feed is a violation of the Federal food and drug act, and had this particular shipment reached the buyers, they would have paid feed prices for nearly two tons of ordinary tap water.

An economic and social survey of the Southern Appalachian region will be started this summer according to a recent statement from Dr. L. C. Gray, economist of the United States Department of Agriculture and director of the survey.

Forest planting by all agencies in the United States amounted to 138,970 acres in 1930. That's a gain of 24 per cent over 1929. Michigan led all the States in 1930 by planting more than 38,000 acres. New York State was second with more than 24,000 acres, and Pennsylvania third with slightly over 18,000 acres. Last year's plantings brought the cumulative record of all lands reforested to date in the United States to 1,798,048 acres.

Give the old hens a ride to market and the young pullets a chance at the nest, is the message of a new Department of Agriculture poster which points out that disposing of old hens tends to keep the poultry flock free from tuberculosis, a disease that principally affects fowls more than one and a half years old. Getting rid of the old hens at this season of the year saves feed, prevents overcrowding, and gives the pullets a better chance.

How many of you listeners can figure the weight of hay in a stack? Mr. Hosterman of the Department of Agriculture has a new method of solving this puzzling problem. It's described in Leaflet No. 72-L, entitled MEASURING HAY IN STACKS.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station found that it cost \$7 a ton to harvest cornstalks for industrial purposes with husker-shredder and baler as compared to a cost of \$3.55 a ton for raking and baling in the field.

W. E. Carroll of the Illinois College of Agriculture says not ONCE during the past 10 years has it paid farmers of his state to follow the rather common practice of holding back March farrowed pigs and putting on the last 100 pounds of gain with new corn in the fall. He says there was an estimated average loss of \$2.88 on each hog held back for finishing on new corn. He points out that during the last 22 years there was not one year in which the November or the December average price of light hogs was higher than the September price. According to Mr. Carroll, pigs farrowed before April first should be ready for market in September or at the latest, early October.

The Department of Agriculture is in need of a JUNIOR MARKETING SPECIALIST IN TOBACCO at a salary of from \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year. If you are interested in taking the examination on July 7, for this position write the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and ask for further information.

CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF is the title of a newly revised Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 20-L.

If you want to find out what kind of market potatoes will make good potato chips, ask for Department of Agriculture Circular No. 158-C.

EGGS AT ANY MEAL is the title of a newly revised Leaflet No. 39-L.

If you are tired of feeding fleas ask for a newly revised copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 897-F, entitled FLEAS AND THEIR CONTROL.

For the latest information on feeding chickens this summer ask for a copy of the newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No. 1541-F, FEEDING CHICKENS.

The newly revised Farmers' Bulletin that deals with TUBERCULOSIS OF FOWLS is No. 1200-F.

The latest information on controlling insects that attack peaches in the South is included in the revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1557-F.

The revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 835-F, explains how to detect and control such grain insects as Hessian fly, Chinch bug, Army worm, Grasshoppers, White grubs, Billbugs, and Wireworms.

Other bulletins off the presses this week are:

STORAGE OF SWEET POTATOES -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1442-F.
PREPARATION OF PEACHES FOR MARKET -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1266-F.
VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR THE HOME & MARKET GARDEN ---Farmers' Bulletin No. 1390-F.
DAIRY CATTLE BREEDS -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1443-F.
CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM WORKHORSES -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1419-F.
TREES FOR TOWN AND CITY STREETS -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1208-F.
FARM INVENTORIES -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1182-F.
INCUBATION AND BROODING OF CHICKENS -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1538-F.
GROWING & UTILIZING SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE -----Farmers' Bulletin No. 1158-F.
INSECTS INJURIOUS TO ORNAMENTAL GREENHOUSE PLANTS-Farmers' Bulletin No. 1362-F.
BEAN GROWING IN NORTHERN IDAHO EASTERN WASHINGTON AND EASTERN OREGON -----
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1509-F.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have been listening to a program called the Farm Science Snapshots broadcast from Station _____. Write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.. for free copies of the publications mentioned in today's program.

Faint, illegible text, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be a list or detailed document.

JUN 29 1931

U.S. Department of Agriculture

42
19
3 F55
FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS.

Saturday, June 27, 1931

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Speaking Time: 10 Minutes.

All Regions.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT: Ladies and gentlemen, a 10-minute program called the FARM SCIENCE SNAPSHOTS is broadcast each Saturday from Station _____ in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. This program deals with the new developments in the fields of scientific agriculture and related subjects.

--oOo--

The best way to get rid of moles in lawns and gardens is to trap them, says the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. However, if you want to try a new method on Mr. Mole, open up his runway at the edge of the lawn or garden and drop in a few moth balls, or a spoonful of naphthalene flakes, and replace the earth. Moles dislike the odor of this treatment and it may prove fairly effective in keeping them away from the lawn or garden, especially if there are only a few moles, and you don't want to resort to trapping.

Honey in the radiators helps to keep the automobile motor cool during hot weather, says J. I. Hambleton, bee specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. It can also be used as an antifreeze solution for the radiator during the winter. In fact, honey is a year-round friend of the motorist, but it will pass through openings too small for water, and will injure the cylinders if allowed to leak into them. Therefore, tighten up all gasket and hose connections before putting honey in the radiator of the old gas wagon.

Three elm trees at Cleveland and one at Cincinnati, Ohio, were infected with "DUTCH ELM DISEASE" last summer. This disease is killing elm trees in Europe, but scientists are puzzled as to how the four trees in Ohio became infected since there are no records of elm trees having been imported into Ohio since the disease was first reported in Europe. Keep a close lookout on your elm trees this summer. Look for signs of wilting twigs, and examine the inside of the twigs for brown stains in the sapwood. If you observe these symptoms, collect a few of the affected twigs 8 or 10 inches long, wrap them well in paper, and mail to the DUTCH ELM DISEASE LABORATORY, care of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Include a record of the location of each tree from which you take the wilted twigs, so that no time will be lost if the disease is discovered in them.

Saturday, June 27, 1953

100-100000-1000

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

111-100000

100-100000-1000

... and ...
... to ...
... of ...
... the ...

... the ...
... of ...
... to ...
... the ...

... the ...
... of ...
... to ...
... the ...

... the ...
... of ...
... to ...
... the ...

Scientific research threatens to change the old slogan "Root, hog, or die," to "Root hog, AND die." Lungworms go through one stage of their life cycle in common earthworms or angleworms. Hogs will not be troubled with lungworms if they are raised in such a way as to keep them away from earthworms, but when hogs become infected with lungworms, the red side of the ledger begins to fill up. Lungworms are likely to cause pneumonia; and, even though it may not be fatal, it's likely to leave the hog stunted and poorly developed.

C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and H. M. Dixon, chairman of the agricultural economics extension unit, sailed last week for Honolulu to visit the Hawaiian agricultural extension organization and to assist in planning the extension program for that territory. Extension work in Hawaii has grown rapidly since its authorization two years ago. The 4-H club work has been especially popular with an enrollment this year of 1,333 boys and girls.

The importance of sound engineering practice as a factor in modern agriculture has made the creation of a new bureau necessary, said Secretary Hyde in announcing the new Bureau of Agricultural Engineering which begins its existence as a part of the United States Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1931. This new bureau takes the place of the Division of Agricultural Engineering which was formerly a part of the Bureau of Public Roads.

"Forests and Streams," is the title of a new one-reel motion picture just released by the Office of Motion Pictures of the Department of Agriculture. Other pictures in this same series are "Unburned Woodlands," "Forest Fires--Or Game?" and "How Forests Serve." The films are loaned free, except for transportation charges to and from Washington, to schools, clubs, and those interested in giving community programs. Address inquiries to the Office of Motion Pictures, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

American apples and pears may be imported (into Argentina) in barrels or bushel baskets, according to a recent press dispatch from Buenos Aires. The Government had previously decreed that such fruit must be shipped to Argentina in boxes.

Airplane transportation of Oregon cherries to small markets west of Omaha, Nebraska, is being tried experimentally by a Western aircraft corporation. If successful, a special cargo plane will be constructed to handle the business.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5708 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025

A small wasp-like insect called THE CLOVER-SEED CHALCID has become a serious pest of alfalfa seed in the western part of the United States, says a brand new Farmers' Bulletin No. 1642-F, entitled "CHALCID CONTROL IN ALFALFA-SEED PRODUCTION."

"Clothes moths can be kept in control," says a statement on the first page of a newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No. 1353-F, called "CLOTHES MOTHS AND THEIR CONTROL."

The red spider is known to feed on 183 kinds of plants, including cotton, cultivated violet, garden bean, dahlia, sweet pea, and hollyhocks, says a newly revised Farmers' Bulletin No. 831-F, called "THE RED SPIDER ON COTTON AND HOW TO CONTROL IT."

On the banks of the Mississippi River at Natchez, Mississippi, is a sawmill plant that has been operated continuously by the same family for more than 102 years. It was established in 1829 by Andrew Brown a native of Scotland who had mined gold in Australia. The mill's output is from sixty to one hundred thousand board feet of cottonwood, willow, and cypress lumber daily. It's possible for a visitor to see Mr. Brown's original cash-account book dated from March 1, 1829. Those were the days of slave labor labor and one entry in the book reads, "September 25, 1829, paid for 'Bonepart'---\$600."

The following Civil Service examinations have been announced for the purpose of securing applicants for the positions of---

- Senior Agricultural Economist-----\$4,600 to \$5,400 a year
- Agricultural Economist-----\$3,800 to \$4,600 a year
- Associate Agricultural Economist-----\$3,200 to \$3,800 a year
- Assistant Agricultural Economist-----\$2,600 to \$3,200 a year

Applications for these examinations must be on file not later than July 2.
Junior Agricultural Economist-----\$2,000 to \$2,500 a year

Applications for this examination must be on file not later than July 7.
Executive Officer (Indian Service)-----\$5,600 a year

Applications for this examination must be on file not later than July 10.
Associate Biochemist (Fungicide Investigation) \$3,200 to \$3,800 a year.

July 10 is the last day applications will be received for this position.

For further information about any of the above mentioned examinations write the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

CLOSING ANNOUNCEMENT: This, ladies and gentlemen, closes the Farm Science Snapshot Program broadcast from Station _____. Write either this station or the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., for free copies of any publications mentioned in today's program.

1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025